





## After Divorce Impasse

Reforms Approved in Italy  
In Law, Education, Drugs

ROME, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The government of Premier Emilio Colombo announced a series of reforms today in fields ranging from education to civil rights, sports and the pharmaceutical industry.

The measures were approved in a five-hour cabinet session. It marked the resumption of government work after three months of near-inactivity due to a debate in parliament on divorce.

One of the most sweeping reforms was a bill that would abolish 12 articles of the Fascist era penal code, modify 11 more and add two new ones.

The bill, which needs parliament's approval, would do away with provisions that made it a crime to carry out "anti-national activities" abroad, set up "subversive" or "anti-national" organizations, spread "subversive or anti-national propaganda," set up branches of international organizations without government permission, stage "seditious demonstrations" or shoot a film in a public place without giving previous notice to police.

Penalties for those offenses ranged from fines to jail terms of up to 12 years.

The reform would also provide

that civil servants and public officials have a right to strike, and that a citizen cannot be jailed for insulting a public official if the official abused his powers.

It would also modify provisions dealing with contempt of the republic, the president, the armed forces, the flag and foreign chiefs of state.

Other legislation approved by the cabinet session included:

• Revocation of the rule that students flunking exams in one or two matters at the end of a school year could take repeat exams before the beginning of the next course. The reform set up special summer courses for those students instead.

• A bill requiring medical checks for amateur as well as professional athletes and tightening rules against doping.

• A bill allowing pharmaceutical companies for the first time to patent their manufacturing processes. Italy has been the object of severe international criticism for its failure to pass pharmaceutical patenting laws, thus allowing Italian companies to copy processes invented by others.

Verdict Retained

In separate action, the Senate amended a bill already approved by the Chamber of Deputies to re-instate a penal code provision under which courts can acquit defendants on grounds of "insufficient evidence."

The Chamber had voted to eliminate that provision because it said that such qualified acquittal—meaning in effect "we think you are guilty but we can't prove it"—amounted to a social stigma and conflicted with the constitutional rule that a person is innocent unless proved guilty.

Acquittals for "insufficient evidence" are frequent in Mafia trials.

Sicilian Region  
Government Quits  
On Mafia Dispute

PALERMO, Sicily, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The Sicilian regional government resigned tonight following a dispute over whether the mayor of Palermo has links with the Mafia.

Regional President Mario Fasino announced the "irrevocable" resignation of his government after his Socialist partners sided with the Communists in demanding that he suspend Vito Ciancimino as mayor of Palermo.

Both Mr. Fasino and Mr. Ciancimino belong to the Christian Democratic party of Premier Emilio Colombo.

The Communists said Mr. Ciancimino and provincial President Francesco Sturno should be suspended from their posts because they are under judicial investigation for alleged misadministration. Italy's national police chief, Angelo Vicari, said earlier this year he shared the suspicion of a parliamentary anti-Mafia commission that Mr. Ciancimino was linked with the Mafia. Mr. Ciancimino replied by suing Mr. Vicari for slander.

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China Speech  
Reportedly  
Angers NixonU.S. Envoy to UN Said  
To Be Held at Fault

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 3 (UPI).—The American speech to the General Assembly paving the way for a new China policy was not cleared with either Secretary of State William F. Rogers or presidential assistant Henry Kissinger, reliable sources said yesterday.

This is thought to be one of several reasons why the Nixon administration is seeking to replace Charles Yost as U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations—although the apparent failure in this instance was in the State Department.

In the wake of the aborted selection of Daniel Patrick Moynihan to succeed Mr. Yost and the pointed failure of the White House to reaffirm confidence in Mr. Yost after Mr. Moynihan declined, diplomats here assume that Mr. Yost's effectiveness has been undercut and that he will soon be leaving.

The China speech on Nov. 12 was made by Mr. Yost's deputy, Ambassador Christopher E. Phillips, because Mr. Yost was ill. The speech opposed expulsion of the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan but pointedly muted the usual criticism of the Peking government.

It was widely regarded here as signaling a move in American policy toward the concept of one China, represented by Peking, and two Chinese states in the UN. The speech reportedly was originally written in the State Department and sent to the U.S. mission to the UN for comments. It then was sent back to the State Department, with suggestions for further clearance.

As explained by knowledgeable sources, the ideas were checked at a low level in the White House but not the language of the delivered text. Moreover, no one cleared it with Mr. Kissinger, the chief foreign affairs adviser in the President's immediate entourage. Top State Department officials complained that it was not cleared with Mr. Rogers either.

The day after the speech, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler appeared to retract some of its implications, emphasizing that the United States was opposed to the seating of Peking. One explanation at the time was that Mr. Ziegler was poorly briefed. A careful examination of what he said, however, showed that he took back nothing but rather executed a neat sidestep.

Informed sources here believe that the Nixon administration has indeed been moving toward a new position on China but disliked being startled by the UN speech.

The administration's unhappiness with Mr. Yost is said to go much further back and to concern basically some failing to exert himself in favor of U.S. interests as defined by President Nixon.

Specifically, it is felt that Mr. Yost is culpable for failing to prevent the recent General Assembly debate on the Middle East in which the United States and Israel stood virtually isolated. He also has not succeeded in winning converts to U.S. views on disarmament and questions involving southern Africa.

Many diplomats here say privately that Mr. Yost has been treated unfairly by the administration and not given due credit for skill in private negotiations.

According to these sources Mr. Yost is being blamed for not being what he never could be. When Mr. Nixon appointed him, the idea was that the United States would maintain a quiet presence at the UN because major policy issues would not be decided there. Mr. Yost, they say, has only tried to live up to this plan.

U.S. Makes Formal Protest  
In Case of Defecting Sailor

(Continued from Page 1)  
Department of Transportation—which has jurisdiction over the Coast Guard—and the State Department. Both agencies were involved in what the U.S. judicial system called the "outrageous" incident stemming from bad judgment by the U.S. officials concerned.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee began a hearing today into the case, which has embarrassed the administration, angered the President and outraged congressmen and members of concerned ethnic groups. But the hearing floundered when the witness, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration William B. Macomber Jr., failed to appear.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, charged that President Nixon "put a freeze on [Macomber's] appearance" and denounced this as "reprehensible." He said angrily: "I don't intend to let this drop. If Mr. Macomber is not available by Monday, I plan to have a subpoena issued and see if we can drag him here bodily."



NO WITNESS—Allen Boyce leaving Lt. William Calley's trial at Fort Benning after refusing to testify.

Ex-GI Silent at Calley Trial;  
Military Court Threatens Him

By William Greider

PORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 3 (UPI).—Allen Boyce, a nervous young civilian from Bradley Beach, N.J., refused to talk about My Lai on the witness stand yesterday, creating a legal complication for the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

The Army, which has charged Lt. Calley with murdering 102 civilians at My Lai, found its lawyers on all sides of the issue.

Mr. Boyce, 22, who was a rifleman in Lt. Calley's platoon when it swept through the Vietnamese village on March 16, 1968, was called by the Army prosecutor to testify that he saw Lt. Calley shoot and kill civilians there, an account he had previously given to Army investigators.

But, beyond his name, age and address, Mr. Boyce refused to answer all questions about his service in Vietnam nearly three years ago, claiming his constitutional protection against self-incrimination. Mr. Boyce was acting on the advice of an Army lawyer—provided to him under the regulations even though he was discharged from the service many months ago.

The presiding military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, refused to accept Mr. Boyce's Fifth Amendment plea. He ordered the witness to answer questions which the judge regarded as not incriminating and suggested that Mr. Boyce might be subject to court action if he refuses.

The young veteran, curling a finger anxiously through his long brown hair, continued to refuse. When his Army lawyer, Capt. John C. McMahon, rose to explain, the judge brusquely ordered him to keep silent. "You have no standing in this courtroom," Col. Kennedy said.

At that point, for the first time in the Calley trial, the public and press were expelled from the courtroom and the lawyers continued their argument in private. It was over the loud objection of the Army prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, who said: "The government's position is that this is a public trial and it should be closed only for good cause."

The judge ordered the closed session anyway, permitting Mr. Boyce's lawyer to attend, to discuss "what action should be taken against this witness for refusing to answer these questions," and whether Mr. Boyce might decide to provide a limited account of his My Lai activity, restricted to questions which are not incriminating.

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At day's end, the argument was still unresolved and it was to be continued in private. The outcome could have some impact on the Army's charges against 17 officers and enlisted men. Many of the trial's scheduled witnesses are veterans like Mr. Boyce, who are presumably beyond the scope of an Army court-martial now that they are out of uniform. Critics have complained that the men who chose to make Army service their career are the only ones being prosecuted for what they did at My Lai.

Even so, Mr. Boyce and perhaps others might be subject to prosecution if the federal government took the rare step of creating a special war crimes tribunal, outside the regular structure of the military courts. That is not regarded as likely to happen, but the ex-GIs have not been assured that it won't.

## \$400-Million Suit Filed

PORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 3 (UPI).—Paul Markin, a Hong Kong attorney who said he was representing 50 survivors of the alleged My Lai massacre, filed a \$400-million suit in Federal Court in nearby Columbus yesterday against Lt. Calley and the U.S. government.

Mr. Markin said that today he will seek a ten-day delay in the court-martial of Lt. Calley so he can bring some of the survivors from Vietnam in hopes that they can identify Lt. Calley.

Mr. Markin, an American citizen, also maintains offices in Amsterdam.

## At Anti-War Forum

Vets Tell of U.S. Torturing  
Prisoners to Get Information

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A group of Vietnam war veterans have told an inquiry sponsored by anti-war groups that American soldiers tortured and murdered Viet Cong prisoners to gain intelligence information.

They said prisoners were thrown from helicopters, tortured with electrical shocks to genitals and breasts, six-inch pipes were driven into their ears and women were threatened with the death of their children.

The veterans commented at the National Veterans Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes Policy.

Dr. Gordon Livingston, a former Army surgeon in Vietnam and now a resident in psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, said American soldiers go through a "whole process of dehumanization" that starts with referring to Vietnamese as "gooks" and "slants."

Kenneth B. Osborne of Washington, a former intelligence specialist with the 25th Military Intelligence Group, said he was along on two helicopter flights when U.S. Marine officers ordered Viet Cong prisoners thrown out to force other prisoners to talk.

Mr. Osborne also said American soldiers put six-inch pipes in prisoners' ears and kept tapping them inward in an effort to make them talk. In at least one case the prisoner died, he said.

Dr. Robert J. Lifton of Yale University, a psychiatrist who won a national book publishing industry award for his study of Hiroshima atom-bomb survivors, said there are indications Vietnam veterans may continue to be attracted to violence.

Some may suffer psychosomatic and psychological problems, Dr. Lifton said, and if the veteran is black, "his bitterness may be multiplied... because he feels his people have been mistreated." But the majority of veterans are in an in-between situation.

## Red Claims Rejected in Paris

## U.S. Defends Efforts to Aid POW

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—American negotiator David E. Bruce told the North Vietnamese here today that the United States would continue to take the necessary steps to protect its reconnaissance pilots and to do everything in its power to secure the release of captured American airmen.

Mr. Bruce was speaking at the first session of the Paris peace talks to be held since the American air strikes on the North on Nov. 21.

Last week's session was canceled after the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations refused to attend in protest against the raids.

Mr. Bruce also declared: "After almost two years of the Paris meetings, no productive negotiations whatsoever have taken place." He attributed this lack of progress to the other side's refusal to start genuine discussions.

Hanoi's Xuan Thuy told Mr. Bruce that the United States could not prevent the North Vietnamese people from "fulfilling their obligations toward their compatriots of the South."

He ridiculed American explanations of the new air raids and charged that the United States was preparing further acts of war against his country.

But Mr. Thuy said that the Johnson administration had also attempted an aerial war of destruction in Yain.

This had not stopped the North Vietnamese for struggling "at the side of our compatriots of the South."

House Unit Sets  
Peace Condition

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The House Armed Services Committee voted 28-1 today to recommend that the United States refuse to negotiate with North Vietnam on other questions "until there is substantive progress on the prisoner-of-war issue."

The recommendation was in an amendment to a resolution commending the officers and men who raided a prison camp near Hanoi on Nov. 21 in an unsuccessful attempt to free American POWs.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., committee chairman, who sponsored the amendment, said that he understood that the State Department opposed it.

Rep. Otis G. Pike, D., N.Y., spoke against the amendment. "Let us suppose the other side accepted President Nixon's standstill cease-fire offer," he said. "We couldn't agree to it unless we had made progress on the prisoner issue. I give high priority to the prisoner issue, but I give highest priority to stopping the killing."

Some Pacification Success

The main theme of his findings was that despite some successes in pacification, particularly in the performance by newly elected officials in South Vietnamese villages, there has been a general failure in police and intelligence efforts aimed at eliminating the Viet Cong apparatus in the country.

Sir Robert's report was said to have emphasized that success in other aspects of pacification cannot solve the basic political problem in Vietnam after the withdrawal of the bulk of American forces so long as the Viet Cong apparatus remains virtually intact.

Despite continuing administrative optimism over pacification, as expressed in public statements, there are officials here with extensive experience in Vietnam who privately do not share the optimism. Sir Robert's new conclusions but also argue that the South Vietnamese political and security situation is so fragile as to pose a critical threat to the Saigon government even in the presence of "residual" American combat forces.

Sir Robert's report followed an earlier assessment by Mr. Nixon by the CIA that more than 30,000 Communist agents had been infiltrated into the Saigon government, including the office of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Report Was Published

When The New York Times published on Oct. 19 an article based on the CIA report, White House

Mr. Bruce said that the U.S. raids were aimed at missile and anti-aircraft sites and related facilities.

"Contrary to your claims, no U.S. planes were shot down," he added. Mr. Thuy repeated the North Vietnamese claim that six aircraft, including a helicopter, were brought down.

Mr. Bruce said that the attacks were in response to North Vietnamese action against unarmed reconnaissance planes and were south of the 19th parallel.

He said that the North Vietnamese were aware that U.S. re-

commissaire flights would after bombing of the Nor on Nov. 1, 1968.

Raids Condemned

The 33d session of the Vietnam session today with a bit denunciation by the Viet Cong. Mr. Nguyen Thieu last month's air raids on the "bloody crimes," "piracy" and "extremely serious act" against the Pham Dang La ed that the other side v while stepping up acts of in South Vietnam.

Briton Says U.S. Has Failed  
To Destroy Cong Spy Net

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Sir Robert Thomson, the British expert on guerrilla warfare, has told President Nixon that U.S. and allied intelligence and police efforts have failed to destroy the Communist subversive apparatus in South Vietnam.

His report, submitted in writing to the President at an unpublished White House meeting on Oct. 13, appears to be in marked contrast with the relatively optimistic views on the security situation in South Vietnam that Sir Robert offered Mr. Nixon last December.

Sir Robert's findings—outlined in the New York Times by administration officials familiar with the report—were based on a new five-week secret mission he undertook in South Vietnam at Mr. Nixon's request during September and October, before coming to Washington to deliver his report.

Mission in 1969

His previous mission for Mr. Nixon, which also lasted five weeks, was completed last Dec. 3, when he met with the President.

In his policy speech on Vietnam last Dec. 15, Mr. Nixon told of Sir Robert's mission, described his findings as "cautiously optimistic" and quoted him as reporting that, "I was very impressed by the situation in the military and political situation in Vietnam as compared with all previous visits and especially in the security situation, both in Saigon and the rural areas."

Sir Robert's recent presidential mission, however, as well as the existence of his October report, has been kept secret, reportedly because his new conclusions seem to question the validity of the pacification and Vietnamization programs.

On Oct. 14, the day after he conferred with Mr. Nixon, Sir Robert discussed the Vietnam situation at a meeting of high-level military officers and Defense Department and intelligence officials, paraphrasing in replies to questions the key points contained in his report to the President.

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U.S. War Deaths  
Drop to Level of  
Nonbattle Deaths

SAIGON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—U.S. war deaths remained at such a low level last week that they were matched by deaths from illness, accidents and other noncombat causes, according to figures released today by the U.S. command.

At the same time, South Vietnamese combat deaths hit their highest point in the last 12 weeks, according to government spokesmen.

The U.S. command announced that 32 Americans were reported killed in action during the week ending last Saturday and 178 were wounded. Spokesmen said that the toll during the week for noncombat deaths also stood at 32.

It was the 23d consecutive week that U.S. war deaths were below 100 and also showed a drop of 33 from the previous week, which had been the highest toll in close to three months.

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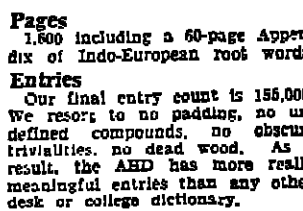






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Meg Telling, The Bulletin (Belgium).

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Naomi Barry, International Herald Tribune.

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## Nation's Tolerance Praised

Pontiff Arrives in Indonesia  
As Moslems Observe Holiday

DJAKARTA, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, on the homeward leg of his 29,000-mile Asian voyage, arrived in Jakarta today in the midst of Indonesia's biggest Muslim holiday. He praised the country and its government for its religious and racial tolerance.

Pope Paul, 73, plans to stay in

Pierre Bedard,

Franco-American

Official, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pierre Bedard, 75, who had for many years taken a prominent role in French-American diplomatic and cultural activities, died today.

A native of Lyon, Mass., he was director of the French Institute in the United States for 23 years, vice-president general of the Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada.

In World War I, Mr. Bedard served as an officer in the U.S. Army, as an interpreter with the American permanent military representative on the Supreme War Council in Versailles, and as an assistant secretary on the American delegation to the peace conference.

Ruth Law Oliver

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Pioneer woman aviator Ruth Law Oliver, 79, died Tuesday.

She bought her first airplane in 1912 from Orville Wright when she was 21 and became known as both the first woman to loop the loop in a plane and to fly at night.

On Nov. 16, 1916, she flew in a Curtiss biplane nonstop from Grant Park on the Chicago lakefront to Hornell, N.Y., in six hours and seven minutes—a distance record of 680 miles—and continued to Birmingham, N.Y., and later Governor's Island in New York for a new speed record.

After World War I, she and her husband, Charles Oliver, operated Ruth Law's Flying Circus. She gave up flying in 1922 at the urging of her husband.

Mrs. Antoine Pinay

SAINT-CHAMAND, France, Dec. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Antoine Pinay, the wife of the former French Premier and Foreign Minister, died today.

Mr. Pinay is still mayor of Saint-Chamand and president of the regional council of the Loire department.

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## Diplomatic Rearmament?

It is, on the surface, curious that NATO should be committing itself to a billion-dollar program, strengthening its forces, and the United States should be promising no reduction in its own power in Europe at a time when West Germany has been making treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, when discussions are under way about Berlin, and when the prospects for a general European security conference seem better than at any time since Potsdam.

Yet much the same thing has happened between the Soviet Union and the United States in respect to missiles and nuclear arsenals. The strategic arms limitation talks were preceded, and have been accompanied, by a spurt of activity by both super-powers in building up strategic armaments.

This does not necessarily mean that the current arms race is purely diplomatic, unfortunately. There is enough poisonous suspicion in the air: enough evidence of genuine arms competition and striving for strategic advantage to make it impossible to be comfortable as the diplomats sit with lighted cigarettes among the carelessly and profusely heaped piles of explosives. Nevertheless, however dangerous the practice of negotiation by piling up weapons may be, it is still better than accumulating the inflammables with no thought of negotiation at all.

It is to be noted that Mr. Nixon's assurance to NATO that there would be no reduction of American troop strength was accompanied by the qualification that this applied only so long as Soviet troops were maintained at

present levels. Moreover, NATO made it plain that it was concerned to reach a Berlin agreement by refusing to enter into a security conference with the East until this had been accomplished. The NATO action paralleled Bonn's refusal to submit its treaties with the East for ratification until something constructive had been done about the divided former capital.

In other words, the present rearmament, on the part of the West, at least, is conditional. It could be reduced by reciprocity from the East, and the combined military-diplomatic effort is focusing, initially, on Berlin.

Evidently, Walter Ulbricht's regime is regarded as the sticking point so far as purely European questions are concerned. And much of what might be accomplished outside Europe depends upon that Continent. It may be completely fallacious to assume that if East Germany enters the mood of adjustment and accommodation, NATO and the Warsaw Pact group could reach an accord. But all the past history of the jittery group of Stalinists gathered about Ulbricht, all the record of successful negotiation by Willy Brandt's government in Moscow and Warsaw, tends to confirm that assumption.

An agreement on Berlin might not end the Soviet penetration of the Mediterranean. It might not accelerate the SALT talks, or help toward a settlement in the Middle East. It might not justify the belief that strengthening NATO is diplomatic rearmament. But it certainly would be a large advance toward sanity in the conduct of the affairs of Europe and the world.

## Mr. Laird's Credibility Gap

Dishonesty is a charitable word to describe Defense Secretary Laird's explanation of why he failed to tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Nov. 21 bombing of North Vietnam included air strikes in the Hanoi area. "I only answer the questions that are asked," he said.

A sharper characterization was employed by Sen. Fulbright, when asked in a television interview if Mr. Laird had been "candid." "They misrepresent the facts. Obviously he did, and they do it all the time," Mr. Fulbright said.

It was this comment that has impelled Mr. Laird to answer "innuendoes that I had not been truthful." The defense secretary said that he had acknowledged at a closed hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee Nov. 24 that there had been about a dozen strike missiles fired against Communist anti-aircraft installations in connection with the abortive prisoner-of-war rescue attempt. But at the open hearings of the Foreign Relations Committee that

same day, he said, "Because perhaps members of the committee were not as prepared as they might be, the question was not asked."

The question had been put, however, at Mr. Laird's press conference the previous day. "Were there any instances where our forces in this search-and-rescue operation, or the diversionary forces, did any bombing at all or any strafing?" the defense secretary was asked. Mr. Laird's reply was evasive. He said there was "a very minimum of firing" directed at the guard tower and other facilities during the helicopter landing inside the prisoner-of-war compound. At another point, he said that the diversionary feints off the North Vietnamese coast by Navy planes involved such maneuvers as lighting flares, "but there was no ordnance involved as far as North Vietnam was concerned above the 19th parallel."

Mr. Fulbright's comment that "they misrepresent the facts" seems beyond challenge. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Kidnapped Consul

Why did the kidnapers of Mr. Beihl pick on him rather than one of the other 40-odd foreign consuls (in San Sebastian)? Was it because the West German government has acquired a reputation, possibly unjustified, for being more ready than some others to urge capitulation in such cases? It seems possible. German pressure on the Guatemalan government in March to reverse its decision not to give in to the demands of the kidnapers of Count von Sprei was extreme, and much publicized. Tragically, Count von Sprei was murdered. In June the German ambassador to Brazil was kidnapped and then freed in exchange for 40 political prisoners held by the Brazilian government. In July two German technicians were seized in Bolivia and freed four days later in exchange for ten prisoners. In the case of the air passengers hijacked by Palestinians, the Bonn government was only with difficulty restrained from making a separate deal for the return of its nationals.

It would indeed be most unfortunate if ever it came to be accepted by the fraternity that West German diplomats and officials represented the "best buy" for the purposes of blackmail. The Bonn government could help to check any such tendency by announcing that it will refrain from intervention in future.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

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The kidnapping is a foolish and desperate move. It seems bound to harm the cause of the Basque people, for it can hardly be imagined that a regime as tough and ex-

perienced as that of Gen. Franco will be intimidated by such a kidnapping. On the contrary, even if the consul is released quickly, which would certainly be the best outcome, the authorities will probably act even more harshly where Basque aspirations are in question.

Outside Spain there is widespread sympathy for the Basques. They are a unique and proud people, who have been in the vanguard of the struggle to achieve the kind of civil liberties which most of the Spanish people as a whole desire.

Their case is a strong one. But kidnapping of innocent people will not advance their claims.

—From the Times (London).

### After Brussels

The Atlantic Council—of which France is a member—will deal with political problems. The major problem remains the attitude to be adopted toward the Soviet plan of a European security conference. The Kremlin sees many advantages in such a conference. The conclusion of a non-aggression pact, which would be its logical consequence, would not only confirm the changes that took place in Europe after World War II, but would give the Western powers a sense of security that would lead them to slacken their vigilance and to accept a more or less rapid withdrawal of the Americans.

The question for the Soviets is eventually to cause a dismantling of NATO. If the allies decide after all to make a step toward the conference desired by the Soviets, that step could only be a limited and very cautious one.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

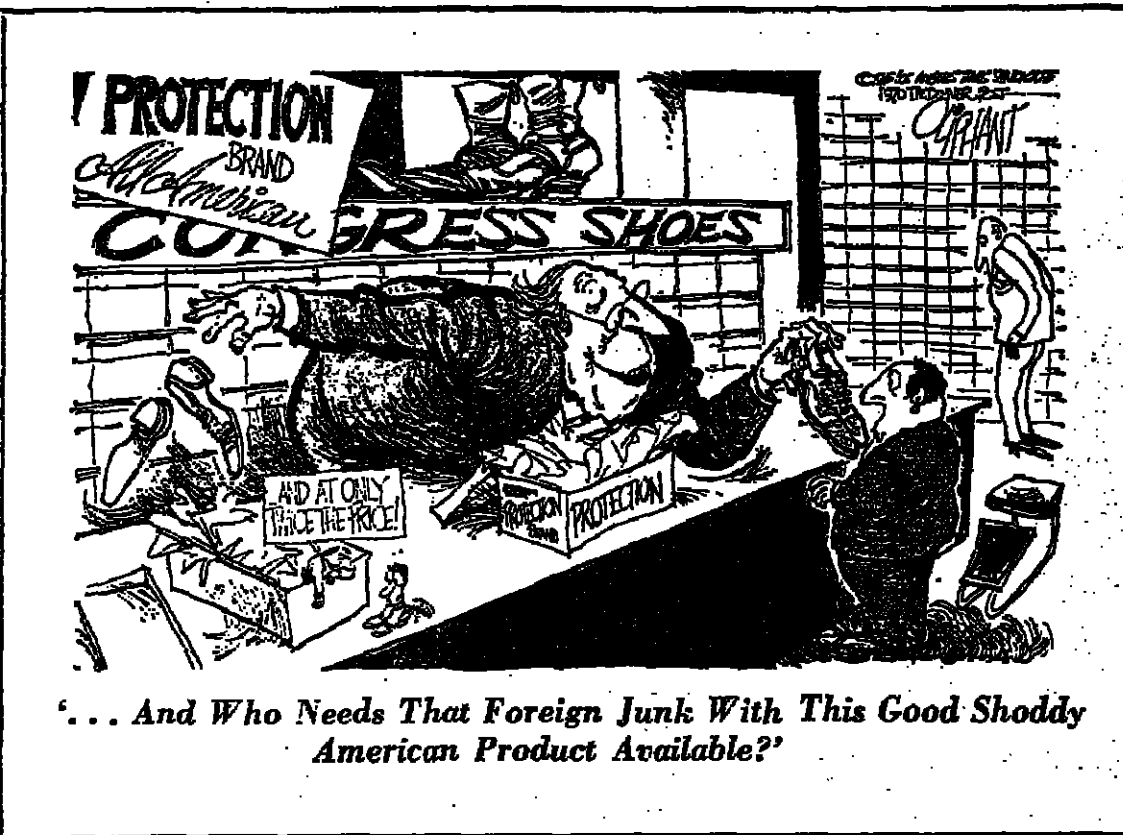
December 4, 1895

PARIS—The wine crop this year shows an important decrease in quantity, but the quality is reportedly good. Only two-thirds as much wine is on the market this year in comparison with the 1894 crop, and this is attributed to the heavy rains which fell during flowering time. The exceptional temperature of the autumn, however, had a good influence upon the quality of the wine. In fact, the value of the crop this year is almost equal to last year's.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1920

HELSINKI—Speaking on Soviet policy at a Communist congress in Moscow, Lenin said: "By granting concessions in Siberia to America we seek to poison the dissensions between that country and Japan. Later we shall exploit these dissensions in our own interest. By granting concessions we shall reap a moral victory over the bourgeois nations, which we will compel to aid instead of combating us. We must act this way because one country alone cannot destroy the capitalist regime in the whole world."



... And Who Needs That Foreign Junk With This Good Shoddy American Product Available?

## Pompidou: I—The Statue

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—During the 18 months of his final retirement General de Gaulle held a unique position in France that can only be compared with the statue of the Commander in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni." As everyone knows that massive statue came to life and played a fateful role.

So great had de Gaulle's eminence become that even when he withdrew many supporters somehow believed he could abruptly return to the active scene, and there were continual rumors that he might interfere in policy matters by some public statement or declaration in his memoirs.

President Georges Pompidou, his former right-hand aide and subsequently premier, now his successor in the Elysee Palace, never personally considered such a possibility because it did not accord with the general's personality. He found the view confirmed in the volume of de Gaulle's memoirs published just before his death, in which he displayed no hint of a desire to take part in contemporary affairs.

Nevertheless, there remained a certain political reality in the mere fact that rumors of a potential de Gaulle influence continued until the general's sudden death. Now the theory of a living statue has ended. De Gaulle has assumed his final splendid role in history and Pompidou presides over France's destiny unchallenged, even remotely, by ghosts.

### Dispute Discounted

The relationship between de Gaulle and Pompidou was a subject of fascinated speculation ever since the latter was dropped as premier, but Pompidou tends to sniff at published versions of any dispute. Nowadays a photograph of a rather youthful de Gaulle, inscribed at considerable length, is prominently displayed in the president's office.

When Pompidou first announced his presidential candidacy he and the general exchanged long letters which haven't been published.

## —Letters—

### Vanishing Bushman

Guilt over the spiritual and physical extermination of the American Indians fills newspapers columns more and more. But that same history is repeating itself now in the plight of the Bushmen of Africa. Just as the white settlers would have perished in the New World without the Indian's help, so both black and white owe their African survival to these gentle little people.

There are game reserves dotted across Africa for the preservation of animals threatened with extinction, but this oldest of peoples in the world has had his lands encroached on, his race humiliated by both black and white, his women and children stolen for household help, his pride in himself mutilated, and he has been pushed into the desert of Central Africa, where he makes a final stand. But now this little piece of desert is about to be taken away, too. Can't we learn from the lessons of the past and try to help this "ancestor" of all that is noble and good in mankind before he too joins the list of "vanishing breeds"?

ANNIE ROONEY.

Paris.

### Vatican in Politics

When is the Vatican going to observe Christ's injunction to "render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," and get out of Italian politics? There are of course many arguments on the means and extent to which churches should exert their moral force on the temporal scene. But the Gospel's emphasis on the spiritual nature of the Christian life and on the heavenly nature of the church seems clear. It would be ironic if the extreme Augustinian application of this concept on the personal level were shown to have been the impetus which accelerated the church's acquisition of temporal power (in the first centuries of this millennium). Others could argue such points better than I. My wish is only that the Vatican get out of Italian politics.

JAMES D. DEERE.

Milan.

De Gaulle never openly supported him in last year's campaign, but Pompidou did not expect support.

He always felt de Gaulle considered him the logical successor but he also always believed the general would not personally endorse any candidate because he wished to avoid being held responsible by history for the latter's own eventual actions.

The timing of de Gaulle's departure—April 28, 1969—surprised Pompidou as much as anyone. In the autumn of 1968 he had even started to write a political book. This was unfinished when he became president and he has had to put it on ice because he thinks it unsuitable for a chief of state to publish while in office.

### The Final Referendum

Only a very few copies of the partial work have been printed and distributed to his family and closest friends. However, when he launched the project he believed de Gaulle might serve out his second term in office (until Dec. 18, 1972) and that the earliest conceivable date for his retirement would be June 1970, 30 years after he had formally launched the Free French movement.

Pompidou evidently doesn't share the widespread belief that de Gaulle deliberately couched a national referendum in April, 1969, in such indirect fashion that it would insure his defeat and enable him to retire gracefully. He sim-

ply feels the general wanted a renewal of his popular mandate in order to give fresh impetus to his program.

The continuity of Gaullism without de Gaulle has not been altered by the general's death because it had already been well under way. This is essentially a toned-down version of de Gaulle's own policies with more modest and less flamboyantly expressed goals.

The difference now is that Pompidou, a very able man with a personal style of his own, is no longer even indirectly under the shadow of his predecessor. Moreover, the balance of political forces inside France has been subtly altered.

De Gaulle's death produced a powerful emotional shock. Pompidou feels this in a sense helps to return the Gaullist movement to its spiritual origins and may even promote broadening of its support. The general's immense personality excited contrasting emotions within the extremes of those who most liked and disliked him.

This element has been removed. Consequently there is less of a difference between pro- and anti-Gaullists who used to think more in terms of the man than his ideas. Today Pompidou feels all Frenchmen are united by their common acknowledgment of de Gaulle's greatness as a national figure. This to some degree helps heal certain of the political divisions that are so habitually inherent in this nation.

## A Paler Shade of Crimson

By David S. Broder

### CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The young

in their maddening fashion, have done it again. Like the trial, who in the Farenson version frustrated Gladstone's efforts to solve "the Irish question" by secretly changing the question every time he came close to the answer, the college students have gone off on another new bent this fall—without bothering to inform their elders.

Instead of leading us into the Age of Aquarius—a Nirvana of sensitivity, soul and social conscience—the students seem suddenly to have reverted to the style of the 1950s and become God-fearing, anti-communists. The evidence is a visitor's report on a brief visit to the Harvard Drama Club is performing "The Three Musketeers" of all things, and the fence around the construction site near the Harvard Red exhortation "Off the pigs!" now advertises "Funny Girl" at the Agassiz Theater.

The featured story on the front page of Wednesday's Harvard Crimson concerned the forthcoming exhibition by a group of international figure-skating stars, a benefit for the Jimmy Fund for children's cancer research.

It was also considered front-page news by the Crimson editors Tuesday that Harvard students who played extra roles in the film version of "Love Story" are growing "measurably tanner" as its Boston premiere approaches. "Love Story" is a sentimental novel about a wealthy, handsome Harvard hockey star and a poor but lovely Redcliffe music major who, as the Crimson said, "defying the theories of class conflict... fall in love, marry and live happily ever after, which doesn't turn out to be very long—only until All McGraw dies of leukemia." The story quoted the manager of the Harvard hockey team, which played itself in the film, as saying the team hoped to have an opening-night party, "contingent upon the schedule of the stars."

There is an undertone of campiness in all this that carries a warning against deadpan acceptance, but the change in tone from the time of last spring's protest

strike against Cambodia and Kent State is too great to be overlooked.

"My wife and I went to a dinner party last weekend with a dozen of my graduate students," one professor remarked, "and there wasn't a single comment about the bombing of North Vietnam or the campus raid on the prisoner-of-war camp near Hanoi. In fact, there wasn't any discussion about any issue all evening. It was entirely gossip and chit-chat. We asked ourselves on the way home what in the world was happening."

A colleague who has written extensively on student attitudes said he finds his undergraduates said he still "sobered," adding: "They are still radical in their viewpoint—there is no change in that, but there is much less hysteria, much less end-of-the-world talk of Fascism being on the way."

The change is most evident in campus politics, which is at a low ebb in all its varieties. Since the bombing of the Center for International Affairs early this fall, radical groups have had great difficulty in mobilizing student protest against the Center or other alleged "imperialist institutions" on campus. In the moderate spectrum, the turnout of student volunteers in the midterm campaign fell embarrassingly short of the sponsors' hopes.

Reaction Is Seen  
What has caused this withdrawal is a matter of some debate, but most students and faculty members see it as a reaction to the emotionalism of last spring's strike.

An undergraduate at a discussion the other night made this observation: "We had just assumed, because it was so often asserted as fact, that we had more idealism, more determination and more drive than others and it was the restrictions the system placed on us that kept us from exerting our power." "So last spring we demanded that the university shut down to let us exercise our power and our moral power to bear on the politicians in Washington to protect Cambodia and Kent State. We shut Harvard down, and then most of us used the opportunity to play trisbee."

His classmates nodded agreement as he said, "I don't think the significance of what happened struck many of us at the time. But over the summer we had time to think about it, and I think a lot of us came back less certain that we were the answer to the problems of the world."

That would explain the "sobering" the professor spoke of, but there are some here who think the change goes deeper. A junior faculty member hardly older than

## The Basques on Trial

### Death in the Afternoon

By Richard Eder

MADRID—Shortly after 3 p.m. on Aug. 2, 1968, Meliton Manzanas, head of the political police in the Spanish province of Guipuzcoa, was shot dead on the stairs leading to his apartment in the dingy town of Iruia, on the French border.

It was pouring rain and the light was dim on the stairwell. Nevertheless, Mrs. Manzanas, who had opened the apartment door either because she was expecting her husband for lunch or because she had heard the shots, caught a glimpse of the assassin. According to the police, she grappled with him briefly before he fled.

Yesterday in the city of Burgos, headquarters of the military region that includes the Basque-speaking provinces of San Sebastian and Vizcaya, 16 young Basques went before a military court on charges of killing Inspector Manzanas or complicity with those responsible. Six death sentences and long prison terms have been asked. The court-martial will be a modified form of summary proceeding, with limited rights for the defense and no appeal. The accused, including two women and two priests, have been under arrest for nearly two years.

A Long Struggle  
The trial is the most spectacular episode in the government's long fight against the rebellious nationalism of the Basque provinces—in particular against the active, divided, often-bombing Marxist-romantic guerrilla group known as ETA (the initials stand for Euzkadi or Baskuland, or "Basque Nation and Liberty").

The court-martial has become a grave political problem for the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, most of whose members, it is safe to say, would like nothing better than to see it shelved.

The harshness of the sentences asked—a total of 738 years and one day—the use of a military court instead of a civilian tribunal and reports of mistreatment to get statements from the defendants in the apparent absence of much evidence—all this has taken the case out of the confines of the Basque provinces and given it a national and international dimension.

Intellectual and professional groups all over Spain have protested. Nineteen prominent Spaniards—all opposed to the government, it is true—were arrested when they met to discuss the launching of a publishing house. The police suspected that they were going to discuss the trial.

The reactions here and abroad will be a serious test for a regime whose divisions are more and more pronounced and which relies for its political momentum on General

Franco, whose 76th birthday today.

The governmental strains caused by the issue have come to in a number of ways. Last report that important members of the judicial apparatus have doubts about legal aspects, army is described as dividing the matter, and there are reports that Capt. Gen. Tomas Garcia bull, commander of the Euzkadi district and one of the two or three most important military men in Spain, made his displeasure at prospect of death sentences to Franco himself.

### Clemency Expected

The feeling both inside and outside the government is that the chief of state will commute death sentences, but no one is sure. When the Communist Julian Garmen faced a sentence in 1963, the national international uproar led Franco to commute it.

The ETA commands both sympathy and disapproval among Basques. Most of them probably regard commitment to violence as a duty and impractical. On the other hand, most Basques would like autonomy for their region, the total independence of the Basque country, and they resent the government's dictatorial methods something for Castilian Andalusians but not for a with ancient democratic traditions. Last week the bishops of Basque dioceses of Bilbao and San Sebastian intimated that the martial was illegal and condemned the government's severity toward the Basques.

In the eyes of the Guipuzcoans and Vizcainos, the late Manzanas represented everything that was oppressive about the treatment of the Basques in Spanish Civil War. He had been the most hated man in Guipuzcoa. After he was killed, it was assumed that ETA leaflets giving credit were simply propaganda and the theory that the was another policeman was held.

Manzanas had led many on Basque meetings, giving books and penman pointing out those he wanted to be arrested. He was said by first-hand experience to have an active interest in Basque nationalist suspects. His arrest, it was said, had been a mistake. The suspect was a woman.

His death, according to the late, was a reprieve for the of an ETA activist, Javier Irujo, in an encounter with Civil Guard.

If Manzanas was indeed the ETA, it was the only one in five years of what is termed "terrorist-Communist."

Two others have taken both committed when ETA were trying to flee the country. Apart from that, the group's ties have been limited to a dozen successful bank and holdups, the use of plastic to blow up, among other things, a Guernica in the local office of a regional paper, and the printing a tribune of great quantity propaganda.

The ETA ideology is charged by not very rigorous left-wing Roman Catholics an impatience for action.

Those elements led the which may have no more 300 or 400 active members, from among a more political nationalists. They also constant internal ideological tactical splits—although the split off remain on good terms the others.

Police dossiers give a picture of a plucky but often erratic determination. They also give a picture of pressures that may be on the minds of the ETA's members go from first a choir and hiking into a bound to be a desperate

Six of the accused are with plotting—and in one carrying out—the killing of zanas, and it is for these the sentences are sought. The face general charges of "terrorism."

The man who is accused actually killing is Francisco's stocky, cheerful son of a village seafarer.

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MOVIES

# More Starring Elliott Gould

Quinn Curtiss

3-Pola Negri completed her role in seclusion on the set. The story in her New York ad her to see the asked him what happened in the neither read the r listened to the collecting her past. f the astronaut's moon, mention Vietnam war was added that there at Columbia. Columbia Miss sed to have exo walked off the

conceivable amount of time to bed, cuts classes and attends all protest meetings. Its hero (the droll Elliott Gould who resembles Groucho Marx in the comic scenes and Peter Lawford with a black moustache in the romantic boudoir episodes) is a bit too old to pass for a collegian. It is, therefore, explained that he has returned to his alma mater for a postgraduate course (at which he cheats) because he is ambitious to be a teacher himself. He is much respected by his juniors, impressing them greatly by casually letting drop the information that he has served in Vietnam and marched at Little Rock.

The other principal character is his sometimes girlfriend, a fair but backward coed, who alters her philosophical and political opinions with her sleeping partners. Candice Bergen undertakes this role, fulfilling its pictorial requirements, but otherwise remaining embarrassingly awkward and wooden.

Mob Scene

The supporting dramatic personae include a black student itching to smash windows and wreck furniture, a drug-addicted undergraduate trying to dodge the draft and a dean so obviously behind the times that Gould compares him to Marie Antoinette and gives him warning that a revolution will break out if he doesn't straighten out. The mob scene, with the police charging the student ranks, is, of course, the climax, but the

most rewarding sequence is that in which Gould goes before the university board. Angered by a reflection cast on Scott Fitzgerald by a monomaniac examiner, Gould hops on the long table, executes a mad dance, pours a carafe of water over the offender's head and starts a one-man riot. His activities here would have even made Nicholas Murray Butler laugh, and if the rest of "Getting Straight" were as funny we would have a very tasty slice of slapstick.

When elsewhere the film seeks to explain the radicalization of youth, discuss sex, race, the drug problem, the anticolonialism that troubles the thinking of elders and the groping of the younger generation for new ways, it only suggests "Good News" without the tunes. Both dialogue and ideas take on the complexion of a sophomore bull session. In addition, the film is already somewhat out of date.

\*\*\*

The genuinely funny men these days seem to be in politics, and professional entertainment is suffering from a dearth of gifted jesters. The aforementioned Elliott Gould—noticeable for "M\*A\*S\*H"—and now appearing in "Getting Straight"—is the most promising of recent discoveries. A comedian is rarely superior to his material, and Gould is submitted to the acid test in "Move" (at the Paramount-Elysées).

With a lamentable scenario as a burden he wades through



Elliott Gould in "Getting Straight."

a swamp of sour jokes and silly situations, impersonating a harassed scribbler, beset by a nagging wife and the troubles of moving from one flat to another. It is a pleasure to report that he survives this bad treatment without damage to his growing reputation, his presence at least keeping the spectators from running to the nearest exit. The combined talents of W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton would be unable to transform "Move" into anything better than it is, but Gould makes it bearable, the neatest trick of the month.

\*\*\*

There is a Jerry Lewis cult

# For Sale: Stravinsky's Manuscripts

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT). Igor Stravinsky's carefully husbanded collection of his manuscripts and other papers has been thrown on the market at an asking price of \$3.5 million. And some fine auction maneuvering is reported to be going on among such prospective purchasers as the Library of Congress and the Soviet Union. The Stravinsky archives include the complete, corrected score of "Le Sacre du Printemps," about 7,600 additional pages of manuscript and perhaps 17,000 documents. Stravinsky, who is 88 years old, had in recent years been making periodic gifts of his manuscripts to the Library of Congress, which now owns about 50 scores, the largest Stravinsky collection outside the composer's own. A change in the U.S. Revenue Code last year makes it impossible for any artist to make such a gift and deduct its appraised value.

"A Stravinsky manuscript now must be valued at its original cost—that is, the cost of pen and paper and ink," Stravinsky's lawyer, Arnold Weissberg, explained Tuesday.

However, while the artist himself is unable to deduct more than the "original cost" of his manuscript or painting, a collector, under the present law, still may deduct the appraised value if the work is given to an established museum or library, the lawyer added.

Prize Item

Lew D. Feldman, the rare-book dealer whose firm, the House of El Dieff, is handling the sale, said the prize of the collection is "the complete, corrected manuscript score in about 100 folio pages" of "Le Sacre du Printemps," the 1913 work that turned 20th-century music upside down. Originally, the dealer said, Stravinsky had



Igor Stravinsky

consists mainly of first and early drafts made between 1904 and 1965. Besides "Le Sacre," the works involved include "L'Histoire du Soldat," "Les Noces," "Oedipus Rex," "Apollon Musagètes," "Symphony of Psalms," "Le Baiser de la Fée" and "The Rake's Progress."

Several of the complete scores are no longer in the composer's possession. "He sold 'The Rake' to Stanford a few years ago for about \$25,000 because he needed cash," Mr. Craft said. "The 50 manuscripts the Library of Congress owns are mostly full scores and piano scores. But nobody has sketches."

No Money

In Washington, Harold Spiwak, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, said he was poring over the list of offered scores and documents, and that comment would be premature. The library has no money on hand for such a purchase, and would have to try to raise it by appealing to a private benefactor.

A concerted effort was being made, one of Stravinsky's representatives said, to induce a "great American collector and patriot" to make a gift to the library.

A very serious approach by the Soviet Union has been made to Stravinsky's dealer, according to the reports. This summer, when Stravinsky was in France, a niece who lives in Russia visited him, "obviously as an emissary from the Soviet Union," according to Mr. Craft. Mr. Craft pointed out that Stravinsky might not be unhappy to see the collection go to his native land, where he lived for 33 years.

"Stravinsky is happy that his home country wants him now. It's natural. They play his music now, do research on him, write books. It's all changed since Stalin's death."

## In New York

Dec. 3.—This is New York Times new movies:

Musical version "A Christmas Carol" by Ronald screenplay by is "except for lished Britonasse singly faithful riles Vincent the pleasures rage of Albert only hokey per- ture's most nisanthrope. In rformance, and or two others Guinness as "Scrooge" has freewheeling those London is absurd, y never quite tends to be, le, if only as Mr. Neane 1 all of the after a small turned into a rge, conven- settings are. However, the Mr. Finney."

"the second to be released the first was is "a bit more n most Oz, mes reviewer, "but its in- in its affec- rather than s." According

to Greenspun, the scenes between father and son, between old lovers, are those in which the film comes "most charac- teristically" to life. "And in the humor or sadness or generic truth of its vignettes, the cinema of Oz provides the justification for its gentle and unassuming forms."

"The End of Summer" yet another Oz film released here last week, got an excellent review from the same critic. "Of all the films by Yasujiro Oz I have seen," Greenspun writes,

"this one is the best, the most subtle, the most ambitious, and the most successful in achieving the blend of comic insight and tragic vision that informs this director's cinema." It is a late work (Ozu died in 1963 at the age of 60), and it "tells several stories at once" the critic says, "touching upon a broad range of experience." In his opinion, the film has "a quality of luminous intelligence exceptional even in a career for which such intelligence was generally the controlling point of view."

## On the Arts Agenda

An exhibit of 100 French Impressionist paintings from the Orangerie and Jeu de Paume museums in Paris has just opened at the Hermitage in Leningrad and will move later to the Pushkin Gallery in Moscow.

Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century is presenting a Bach program comprising "Actus Tragicus" and a new work from Dec. 10 through 13 and 29 through Jan. 3 at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels. This will be followed by "Messe Pour le Temps Présent" (Jan. 8-10), "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Noces Alpha" (Xenakis) and "Bhakti" (Jan 13-14) and "Les Vainqueurs" (Wagner), "Actus Tragicus" and "Symphonie Pour un Homme Seul" (Henry/Schaeffer). These works

comprise the program that the company is taking on its first visit to the United States. It will be at the Brooklyn Academy of Music from Jan. 25 to Feb. 14.

In the same theater from Dec. 18 to 27, the Belgian National Opera is staging a production of Monteverdi's "The Coronation of Poppea," with Reinhard Peters conducting, Anthony Bosch staging and with sets and costumes by Thierry Bosquet.

\*\*\*

A special exhibit, "Graphic Arts VI—Rembrandt," opened Dec. 3 at the Albertina in Vienna, where it will run until March.

\*\*\*

Richard Strauss's "Die Aegyptische Helena," first staged by the Vienna State Opera under the composer's direction five days after the 1928 Dresden premiere, but absent from the Vienna stage since 1924, returns Dec. 5 in a staging by Rudolf Hartmann and Decors by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Gwyneth Jones sings the title role in a cast that includes Waldemar Kmentt and Peter Schreier, under the musical direction of Josef Krips.

\*\*\*

The Swingle Singers are filling the early evening spot on the program of the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris (6:30 p.m., one hour without intermission, Tuesday through Saturday) until Dec. 12. They will be succeeded Dec. 15 through 19 by the Orchestre de Paris.

**ARIS AMUSEMENTS**

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94	94A	Goodrich 1	301	1
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## in Reserves Shatter -Revaluation Record

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—Germany's gold and foreign currency reserves shattered a record 42.8 billion marks (\$11.66 billion) in the week ended Nov. 30, the government reported today.

The reserves exceeded the previous 3 billion DM set Oct. 7, the peak of massive outflows on the subsequent revaluation.

A spokesman said today that the reserves on Monday stood at 28.373 billion DM, a rise of 14,307 billion.

It does not include the 1 billion DM of Special Drawing Rights extended to international institutions, nor deposits by the government.

The spokesman said the total amount would be 31 billion DM, a reserve rise was at least mid-1971.

## ge, Price on Urged Democrats

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—A major economic report by the President's Council of Economic Advisors urged Democrats to support a freeze on wages and prices to help the economy.

The report, which was prepared by a group of economists, said that the economy was in a "state of stagflation" and that a freeze on wages and prices was needed to bring it back to a state of growth.

The report also urged the government to take steps to reduce the budget deficit and to improve the tax system.

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## IIG Suspends Operations in Offshore Fund

ROME, Dec. 3.—International Investors Group (IIG) is suspending all sales and redemptions of its major fund, Real Estate Fund of America (REFA), effective today, IIG president Jerome D. Hoffman told AP-Dow Jones in an exclusive interview yesterday.

He refused to say whether the suspension would apply to the group's Fund of the Seven Seas. He did not explain how the suspension would affect IIG Italy S.p.A. or IIG Real Estate Italy S.p.A., for which the group has been seeking Italian government licensing since March.

REFA, with about \$90 million in assets, would become a closed-end fund immediately, Mr. Hoffman said.

Holdings Valued

In an interview early last month, Mr. Hoffman had said that REFA had real estate valued at about \$100 million under management. He had said the fund's net real estate assets then were \$14.5 million to \$15 million in addition to about \$2.5 million in cash.

Yesterday, Mr. Hoffman blamed the failure of REFA on the generally poor climate in the mutual fund industry.

REFA is the second major offshore real estate fund to suspend operations. USIF Real Estate, the big Gramco-managed fund, suspended operations in October.

Mr. Hoffman said he did not know the latest figures on IIG redemptions, but added they have been "quite substantial" in recent weeks. Sales, he said, fell "to nothing."

Repayment Promised

"We have done everything in our capacity to protect investors," he said.

With the halt in redemptions, shareholders will have to wait until REFA assets become liquid before being paid. Mr. Hoffman said all holders would be paid within two years.

Beside the high redemption rate, IIG's operations have been hampered by difficulties with governments. The firm has effectively ceased business in Great Britain, where IIG sources say, the Board of Trade is investigating its affairs. Five weeks ago, IIG moved its operations from London to Rome.

In late October, IIG withdrew from selling its funds in West Germany.

Greek authorities indicated in April that IIG could not operate there under current law and probably not even under a revised mutual fund law the government plans. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has thus far declined to issue IIG a license to operate here.

GATT Approves  
EEC African Pact

GENEVA, Dec. 3 (AP)—The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade formally approved today the second five-year Yaounde treaty for association between a group of African states and the European Economic Community.

The approval amounts to a rejection of U.S. criticism that the arrangement hampers the development of the trade.

The GATT council held that the first pact had no adverse effects on any other country.

BP Profit Slippage Curbed  
In Quarter, Revenues Rise

LONDON, Dec. 3.—British Petroleum reported today a 14 percent drop in third-quarter earnings, but a rise in revenues, an improvement on results earlier in 1970, which clipped the profit slide in the first nine months of the year to 23 percent.

On the stock exchange today, BP shares jumped 3/8 (45 cents) to close at \$26 (89.90).

In the first half of the year, net BP earnings were down 36 percent from the year-earlier level.

Commenting on today's report, BP called the profit performance "unsatisfactory" in view of higher sales volume. The company said recent price increases had given the group some benefit.

But it added that "exceedingly high freight rates" have hurt profits. BP said it expected the relationship of prices to freight costs will improve.

Profits for the quarter came to the equivalent of \$50.64 million, down from \$51.36 million in the year-ago three months. Revenue rose 21 percent to \$997.4 million from the year-earlier \$824.4 million.

In the first nine months of the year, net totaled \$141.3 million, down from \$181.9 million.

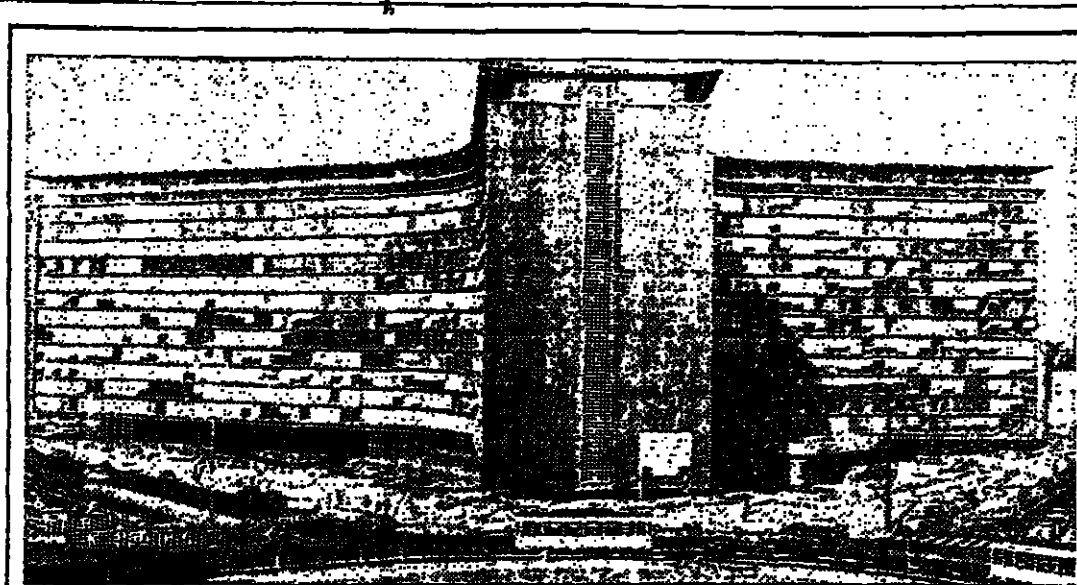
BP reported that the volume of crude oil sales climbed 22.7 percent in the nine months, to 61.6 million tons, while oil product and chemical sales were up 14.1 percent, to 78.9 million tons.

Shear-Globe		1970	1969
Year	Revenue (millions)	201.0	209.3
	Profits (millions)	5.24	8.58
	Per Share	1.67	3.51
TeleDyne Inc.		1970	1969
Fourth Quarter	Revenue (millions)	282.45	243.39
	Profits (millions)	15.65	17.00
	Per Share	0.47	0.53
Year to Oct. 31	Revenue (millions)	1,216.5	1,294.8
	Profits (millions)	64.12	60.10
	Per Share	1.97	1.94

Announcement appears for purposes of record only. These shares were offered and sold to the United States of America to persons other than citizens or residents of the United States. The shares rank pari passu with previously issued shares. The offer of United States Trust Investment Fund shares outstanding following the completion of the transaction described hereunder is 1,900,837.

The Merger of  
**MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND**  
Société Anonyme  
incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
into  
**UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND**  
Société Anonyme  
incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
has become effective.

UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTMENT FUND sold to MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND shares of U.S. Dollars 1 per share at U.S. Dollars 10.63 per share, and purchased MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND's entire portfolio of securities.



**UNSAFE UNDERNEATH**—The Common Market Executive Commission has declared part of its \$72 million, one-year-old Brussels headquarters building (above) uninhabitable because of fire risks and inadequate ventilation. Commission president Franco Mario Malfatti has banned the use of underground conference areas and written to the Belgian government, which rents the structure for \$3 million a year, to make repairs. Outside investigators found that some materials used for wall panels and interpreters' cabins did not meet required fire-proofing standards.

## Capital Spending Cuts Seen in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Business expenditures for new plant and equipment are expected to decline in the current quarter and the first 1971 quarter, before rising in the second quarter, according to a Commerce Department and Securities and Exchange Commission survey released today.

Among manufacturers, non-durable goods producers expect a rise of 3 percent over the first 1971 quarter but durable goods makers expect their capital spending to decline by 5 percent.

Some Gains

The survey showed that the 2 percent gain in third-quarter spending exceeded a projected 1 percent rise of \$81.05 billion by 1 percent.

Projected fourth-quarter spending, however, has been lowered 0.5 percent from the \$82.54 billion anticipated in the previous, August, survey.

Capital expenditures for all of 1970 are expected to total \$80.58 billion, 6.6 percent above 1969. This is the same percentage change predicted in the August report and compared with anticipated increases of 7.8 percent in May and 9.8 percent in February.

The survey showed the rate of business spending for the first half of next year is expected to equal this year's second half and would be 3 percent higher than the first six months of this year.

## White House Eyes Corporate Tax Easing

By Eileen Shanahan  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—In line with its new emphasis on finding ways to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment, the Nixon administration is again examining the possibility of liberalizing the tax deductions that businesses may take for depreciation.

The idea had been discarded earlier this year on the grounds it would cost the government more than the budget could stand in lost taxes.

Now, however, the administration's emphasis has shifted from strict budgetary control to ways of reviving the economy, preferably rather rapidly, so that full employment, or something close to it, could be achieved before the November 1972 presidential elections.

The task force said, however, that should the need ever arise for substantial additional federal revenue, the government should turn to the value-added tax or to some other form of indirect taxation rather than to an increase in rates of the corporate or personal income tax.

The White House made public a task force report on business taxation, which was completed in April. One of the main recommendations was for liberalized depreciation.

In releasing the task force report, Mr. Ziegler said that President Nixon was "aware of the recommendations" it contained, but the White House had no comment to make. Mr. Ziegler said the proposals would be "taken into account" in future discussions of tax policy.

The main task force proposal was that the period of time over which businesses are permitted to write off the cost of their facilities be reduced by 40 percent—meaning bigger deductions from taxable income and, hence, lower taxes, and more cash in the till.

The report said that lost tax revenues from such a move would be \$1.4 billion in 1971, assuming enactment at the first of the year. Calendar 1972 revenue cost was put at \$3.7 billion and the 1973 cost at \$5.1 billion.

A Treasury Department study done later in the year had put the revenue losses of essentially the same proposal at \$1.9 billion in 1971, \$5.0 billion in 1972 and \$8.0 billion in 1973.

**Isuzu Earnings Slump**  
TOKYO, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Isuzu Motor Ltd. said today that after-tax profits dropped 79.5 percent to 310 million yen (\$370,000) in the six months ended Oct. 31 from 1,511 million yen in the previous six months on gross sales of 96,025 billion yen, down 6.5 percent from 102,65 billion yen.

## U.S. Banks Continue Eurodollar Reductions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks fell \$332 million in the week ended Nov. 26, following a \$140 million decline the previous week, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The latest drop, the fifth consecutive weekly decline in borrowings, brought gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches to \$8.78 billion.

[On Monday, the Fed announced a doubling of reserve requirements on any increase in Eurodollar borrowings. The move was aimed at stemming the extensive reductions of such holdings.]

The latest figures indicate a \$20 million upward revision in the previous week's gross liabilities.

## NYSE Rally Continues At Hectic Trading Pace

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's eye-popping rally kept rolling forward today to the amazed delight of Wall Street observers.

While glamour stocks rested, blue chips assumed domination of the rally. The market seemed to shrug off any pressures of profit-taking like a seal shedding water.

The Dow Jones industrial average, coming within an eyelash of closing at its best level of 1970, ran up 5.59 to finish at 808.53, having been ahead better than 9 points at noon.

Advancing for ten straight sessions, the Dow has amassed a net gain of 54.

Key interest rates have been cut repeatedly in recent weeks to fuel the market's rally and some bank economists envisage further reductions ahead for 1971.

An added element of psychology—summed up in the phrase, "Washington cares"—has begun to percolate in the financial district.

Volume boomed to 20.48 million shares today—the fourth busiest session of the year. So far this week, volume has amounted to 76.31 million shares, compared with a record 84.13 million shares set in the five-day period ending Oct. 9.

The best gainers on today's action list were Scott Paper, up 1 1/8 to 24 1/2, and Owens-Corning Fiberglass, up 1 1/8 to 39 5/8. General Motors, repeating as a new high, rose 1/4 to 77 5/8.

Advances of a point or more appeared in General Foods, Allied Chemical, Woolworth, International Harvester and United Aircraft. American Telephone edged up 1/8 to 47 1/8.

Among the glamour, International Business Machines lost 2 1/2 at 311 1/2 while pointplus declines

showed in Natomas, Memorex and Burroughs.

Federal National Mortgage Association, which has disclosed tentative plans to enter the conventional mortgage market, scored the biggest loss on the active list, falling 2 to 58 1/4.

Berkey Photo, off 5/8 to 67 5/8, topped the active list.

## 3 Fed Banks Cut Discount Rates

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco Federal Reserve Banks today cut their discount rates to 5 1/2 from 3 3/4 percent.

On Monday, five other regional banks initiated the second cut in three weeks. Today's move leaves only Chicago, Richmond, Kansas City and St. Louis at 5 3/4 percent.

## SEC Lodges Insider Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today accused the largest U.S. manager of mutual funds of using inside information to unload nearly \$15 million worth of stock in Lum's Inc., a huge restaurant chain, before the stock price went down.

In a complaint filed in federal court in New York, the SEC sought an injunction to bar what it called further violations of anti-fraud laws by Lum's; Lehman Brothers, a brokerage house; Investors Diversified Services, manager of six mutual funds; and four individuals.

The complaint alleged that on Jan. 9, officers of two IDS funds sold all of their common stock in Lum's based on information they had obtained about poor earnings by the chain.

The sale of 83,000 shares, brought \$1,453 million.

The stock brought \$17.50 a share on the morning of Jan. 9. It closed at \$14 a share on Jan. 12, the day that trading resumed.

The complaint charged that Melvin Chasen, chief operating officer of Lum's, on Jan. 8 told Benjamin Simon, a Lehman salesman, about the disappointing earnings.

In turn, the suit said, Mr. Simon told Eugene Sit, manager of one IDS fund, and Mr. Sit told one of his IDS colleagues, James R. Jundt.

Mr. Sit and Mr. Jundt then sold their Lum's holdings.

**Budget Deficit Estimated**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Nixon's budget deficit could be as much as \$12.9 billion on a unified (including trust fund surpluses) basis, and \$20.5 billion on a "federal funds" basis, the congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures said today.



All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**\$500,000,000**

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

**\$150,000,000 Seven Year 7 3/4% Notes, due December 1, 1977**

**\$350,000,000 Thirty-Two Year 8.70% Debentures, due December 1, 2002**

Interest payable June 1 and December 1

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**  
Incorporated

**DILLON, READ & CO. INC.**

**THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION**

**KUHN, LOEB & CO.**

**MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**  
Incorporated

**SALOMON BROTHERS**

**BLYTH & CO. INC.**

**DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY**  
Incorporated

**duPONT GLORE FORGAN**  
Incorporated

**EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.**

**GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**

**HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.**

**HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES**

**KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.**  
Incorporated

**LAZARD FRERES & CO.**

**LEHMAN BROTHERS**  
Incorporated

**LOEB, RHOADES & CO.**

**PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS**

**SMITH, BARNEY & CO.**  
Incorporated

**STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION**

**WERTHEIM & CO.**

**WHITE, WELD & CO.**

**DEAN WITTER & CO.**  
Incorporated

**BACHE & CO.**  
Incorporated

**PARIBAS CORPORATION**

December 2, 1970.







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## U.S. Commodity Prices

**For the Investor  
who requires a  
worldwide viewpoint**

### International Stock Price Indices

UNITED STATES - 9.7  
 EUROSINDICAT - 8.3  
 AUSTRALIA + 4.4  
 JAPAN + 2.4  
 UNITED KINGDOM - 4.6  
 GERMANY - 20.0  
 FRANCE - 3.8  
 NETHERLANDS + 0.3  
 ITALY - 14.2

**MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC.**  
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS  
*Members New York Stock Exchange  
and other principal securities exchanges*











